

II.—Notes on Woodpeckers.—No. II.* *The Genus Iyngipicus*.

By EDWARD HARGITT, F.Z.S.

It is more with the view of eliciting than of supplying information that I bring the present paper before ornithologists. Although the series of specimens at my disposal has been considerable, as will be seen by the list given below, it has by no means sufficed for thoroughly settling the many difficult points which every one admits to be connected with the study of this genus. I have here, however, to thank Dr. Günther for the facilities I have enjoyed in working at the British Museum, and also to record my acknowledgments to Captain Wardlaw-Ramsay, who lent me his entire collection of *Iyngipicus*, with some undescribed species therein, and, lastly, to Mr. Henry Seebohm and Mr. Eugene Oates, who generously gave me all the specimens in my own collection, from which most of the descriptions are taken.

The only ornithologist who appears to me to have grappled with the question of the Indian species and races of *Iyngipicus* in a thoroughly practical manner is Mr. A. O. Hume, who has given a review of these birds in the third volume of 'Stray Feathers' (1875, p. 59), under the heading of *I. canicapillus*. Mr. Hume has enumerated five species of this genus as inhabiting India, viz. *I. pygmæus*, Vigors, *I. rubricatus*, Blyth, *I. nanus*, Vigors, *I. gymnophthalmos*, Blyth, and *I. canicapillus*, Blyth, and has, at the same time, given a brief diagnosis of these birds, but somehow has omitted to include *I. meniscus*, Malherbe. Most of Mr. Hume's remarks I can thoroughly indorse, and in the series of specimens which has come under my notice, I have found great variation of spotting in the tail-feathers, so aptly described by that author.

This diversity of spotting also holds good with respect to *I. semicoronatus*; for I have observed in Capt. Wardlaw-Ramsay's collection two specimens, one a male, adult, from N.-Khasia hills (*A. W. Chennell*) and a female from the Naga

* For No. I. see *Ibis*, 1881, p. 222.

hills (*H. H. Godwin-Austen*), in both of which the upper tail-coverts are margined with white. In the same collection there is the typical bird, also from the Khasia hills, in which, of course, the upper tail-coverts are black. It follows, therefore, that many of the Pygmy Woodpeckers are rather races or subspecies than true and clearly defined species; that is to say, that in many cases the diagnostic characters may be perfectly true for ten out of eleven birds, but that in the eleventh there may be a variation in the spotting or uniformity of the central tail-feathers, which prevents one giving an absolute specific definition that will hold good of every specimen procured. In the latter part of this paper I have endeavoured to give the correct synonymy of the different species of *Iyngipicus*. Mr. Hume, in his able review of the *Iyngipici* of India, refers to the synonymy as somewhat confused. He is indeed right; and I only hope that in my future studies of Woodpeckers I may not find the nomenclature in quite such a tangle as in the present instance. Nor is it possible to contemplate without regret the labours of two monographers of the Picidæ; for it is undoubtedly to Professor Reichenbach and M. Malherbe that we owe much of the confusion now existing in the genus. The former author, while ignorant of several well-known and perfectly characterized species, has created some new ones, which have puzzled ornithologists ever since. Nor are his efforts aided by the very indifferent plates (to speak of them mildly) which accompany his work. The monograph of M. Malherbe, again, bears every trace, in the letterpress, of careful study, and a desire to unravel difficult questions; but he has decidedly confused the members of the present genus, while he would appear to have left his artist to his own devices. Now, every one knows that even the best draughtsman requires, and every good one wishes, to be shown the points which should be brought into prominence in figuring a species; and this is not done in the case of Malherbe's plates. The mere fact of his having allowed Oudart to draw a *Sasia* with four toes, shows that there was a lack of careful supervision over the illustrations; and no one will find much assistance from Malherbe's figures of the *Iyngipici*.

Before proceeding to the synonymy of the species of this genus, it may be as well to say a few words on those recognized by Malherbe and his able critic, the late Professor Sundevall. The species mentioned by the former author are as follows:—

PICUS VARIEGATUS, Malh. Monogr. Pucid. i. p. 139, pl. xxxiii. figs. 8, 9.

Hab. Inde.

The figures are very poor; but, judging from the description, I have little doubt that the species here intended is the Javan and Malaccan bird called *Picus sondaicus* by Wallace, which I consider to be the true *I. auritus* (Eyton). Malherbe supposes Jerdon's *Picus hardwickii* to be the same; but this is, of course, an error. It is, no doubt, the true *P. variegatus* of Wagler, founded, as Dr. Cabanis has shown, on a Javan specimen; but, for reasons given below, the name *variegatus* cannot be employed for a Malayan species.

PICUS FRENIGER (Reichenb.), Malh. t. cit. p. 141.

As Malherbe has pointed out, the figure and description do not agree, and the species is indeterminable.

PICUS CANICAPILLUS (Blyth), Malh. t. cit. p. 141.

This bird was not figured by Malherbe, apparently from lack of specimens; the species is well known to us at the present day.

PICUS MITCHELLI (Malh.), t. cit. p. 142, pl. xxxii. figs. 1, 2.

This, as I shall endeavour to show later on, is identical with *I. pygmæus*.

PICUS MOLUCCENSIS (Gm.), Malh. t. cit. p. 143, pl. xxxii. figs. 4-6.

Malherbe considers the Philippine bird to be the true *P. moluccensis*; but, as Lord Tweeddale has pointed out (Trans. Zool. Soc. ix. p. 148), this is not the case.

PICUS NANUS, Malh. t. cit. p. 145, pl. xxxiii. figs. 1-5.

I have referred to this species more fully, further on; but it is a most puzzling question, because Malherbe wrote after seeing the type of Vigors's bird in the Zoological Society's Museum, an advantage I have not had, as no one knows the

fate of the original specimen of *P. nanus*. At the same time I believe that Malherbe must have forgotten or confused the identity of the species on his return to France; for the bird he figures is only the Indian form of *I. gymnophthalmus*, which I propose to call *Iyngipicus peninsularis*. Mr. Hume has identified the *P. nanus* of Vigors with the *P. hardwickii* of Jerdon; but the description of the dark occiput disposes of this; nor will Vigors's description suit the Malabar bird, as Malherbe would have us believe. In the monograph of the latter author it is stated that specimens of his *P. nanus*, Vigors, were in the Zoological Society's Museum (Vigors's type) and in the British Museum. This was written before the dispersal of the old collection of the Zoological Society; and at that time we know there were only two specimens of *I. peninsularis* in the British Museum; and yet, in his monograph, Malherbe gives figures of at least four different specimens (if not of five), though from his letterpress there is no evidence that he knew of more than three specimens. My contention, therefore, is that the text and the plates were most likely prepared at different times, and the figures drawn from other specimens than those seen in England, also that the author was wrong in considering the Malabar bird to be identical with the type of Vigors's *P. nanus*. As at the date in question the collections in England were separate, no actual comparison of the British-Museum skins with Vigors's actual type could be made; and an error from memory, or from comparing descriptions, may easily have arisen.

PICUS PYGMÆUS (Vigors), Malh. t. cit. p. 147, pl. xxxiv. figs. 5-7.

This is apparently rightly identified by Malherbe, who examined the type in the old Zoological Society's collection.

PICUS SEMICORONATUS (Malh.), t. cit. p. 148, pl. xxxiv. fig. 8.

This bird is the well-known *P. rubricatus* of Blyth, whose name, however, appears to be subsequent to that of Malherbe.

PICUS AURITUS, Malh. t. cit. p. 150, pl. xxxv. fig. 1.

Malherbe apparently knew this species only from the type

in the British Museum ; but where he got his figure from is more than I can venture to say. No *Iyngipicus* has the white side-face which he represents ; and I call attention to his figure, presumably of the type in the British Museum, to show the careless way in which the plates of this monograph were supervised.

PICUS MENISCUS (Malh.), t. cit. p. 151, pl. xxxv. fig. 2.

This is a bird which sorely puzzles me ; it is closely allied to *I. semicoronatus*, but has all the tail-feathers spotted.

PICUS OTARIUS (Malh.), t. cit. p. 152, pl. xxxv. figs. 5-7.

I cannot see how this differs from *I. auritus* (Eyton), judging from Malherbe's plate of the former ; but this, I regret to say, like most of that author's illustrations of the present genus, is not of much use in distinguishing the species.

PICUS GYMNOPHTHALMUS (Blyth), Malh. t. cit. p. 153.

PICUS KIZUKI, Malh. t. cit. p. 154, pl. xxxvi. figs. 1, 2.

PICUS TEMMINCKII (Malh.), t. cit. p. 155, pl. xxxvi. fig. 3.

These three species are well defined, and call for no particular remark.

Prof. Sundevall, in 1866, wrote a very able *Conspectus* of the Woodpeckers, as a synopsis of the family and as a critique on Malherbe. His arrangement calls for but few remarks.

PICUS CANIFRONS, of Sundevall, from Peking, in the Paris Museum, I consider to be only a variety of *I. scintilliceps* (vide *infra*).

Sundevall further follows Malherbe in his identification of *P. nanus*, and adds, as synonyms, *P. otarius*, Malh., and *P. freniger*, Reichenb. The former identification I believe to be wrong. The latter may be right ; but I cannot say.

Clavis specierum.

a. dorso nigro, albo maculato vel fasciato, vel fere albo.

a'. occipite fascia lata rubra circumcincto.

a''. rectricibus 4 centralibus cum supracaudalibus nigris *semicoronatus*.

b''. rectricibus centralibus albo maculatis *meniscus*.

b'. occipite fascia longitudinali utrinque scarlatina ornato.

c''. gutture imo et pectore nigro conspiciue maculatis.

- a'''*. cauda nigra, albo maculatim fasciata; fascia occipitali utrinque parva; uropygio albo, brunneo, vel nigro fasciato. *maculatus*.
- b'''*. cauda fulvescente, nigro late transfasciata; uropygio fulvescenti vix maculato; occipite macula utrinque lata notato *fulvifasciatus*.
- d'*. pectore et gutture vel concoloribus, vel nigro aut fusco-brunneo striolatis.
- c'''*. rectricibus 4 centralibus nigris, haud albo maculatis.
- a⁴*. supracaudalibus albis, nigro striatis; subtus late aurantiaco lavatus *aurantiiventris*.
- b⁴*. supracaudalibus nigris.
- a⁵*. dorso summo nigro; dorso imo albo, nigro transfasciato; fascia superciliari cum collo laterali albo conjuncta *pygmaeus.*
kaleensis.
scintilliceps.
doerriesi.
- b⁵*. dorso summo fusciscenti-brunneo; dorso imo albo fasciato; fascia superciliari cum collo laterali albo haud conjuncta *kizuki.*
- c⁴*. supracaudalibus nigris, albo transfasciatis
- d'''*. rectricibus centralibus albo notatis.
- d⁴*. subtus striolatus.
- c⁵*. capite brunneo vel cinerascete; tectricibus alarum nigris albo maculatis: pilei lateribus nigro fasciatis: occipite nuchaque nigris *nanus.*
canicapillus.
picatus.
auritus.
grandis.
- d⁵*. capite pallide umbrino vel fulvo-brunneo; occipite nuchaque pileo concoloribus; pilei lateribus haud nigro fasciatis; tectricibus alarum umbrinis. *hardwickii.*
- e⁴*. subtus concolor, vel vix fusco striatus.
- e⁵*. pileo summo occipiteque nigris *gymnophthalmus.*
- f⁵*. pileo summo brunneo, occipite paullo saturatius brunneo. *peninsularis.*
- b*. dorso olivascenti-brunneo, albo striolatim vel fasciatim maculato.
- c'*. major; fascia scarlatina occipitali lata, haud interrupta; uropygio albo, brunneo vix striolato; remigibus rectricibusque concoloribus *ramsayi.*
- d'*. minor; fascia scarlatina lata occipitali interrupta; macula nuchali albida; uropygio fulvescente; rectricibus aureo-brunneis, brunneo late transfasciatis *temmincki.*

1. *IYNGIPICUS SEMICORONATUS*.

Picus pygmæus (old bird), Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. xiv. p. 197 (1845, nec Vigors).

Picus semicoronatus, Malherbe, Bull. Soc. d'Hist. Nat. Metz, 1848, p. 21; id. Monogr. Pucid. i. p. 148, pl. xxxiv. fig. 8 (1861); Sundev. Consp. Av. Picin. p. 27. no. 76 (1866); Gray, List Piciidæ Brit. Mus. p. 40 (1868); id. Hand-l. B. ii. p. 184. no. 8584 (1870).

Picus rubricatus, Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. xviii. p. 804 (1849); id. Cat. B. Mus. Beng. p. 63. no. 299 (1849); Reichenbach, Handb. Picinæ, p. 373 (1854).

Yungipicus semicoronatus, Bp. Consp. Volucr. Zygod. p. 8 (1854).

Yungipicus rubricatus, Jerd. B. Ind. i. p. 276 (1862); Bulger, Ibis, 1869, p. 156; Jerd. Ibis, 1872, p. 8; Hume & Oates, Str. F. 1875, p. 60; Hume, Str. F. 1879, p. 87.

Bæopipo semicoronata, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 54 (1863).

I. fascia occipitali rubra; rectricibus 4 centralibus et tectricibus supracaudalibus nigris.

Hab. in regione Himalayanâ orientali.

There can be no doubt that Malherbe's name for this species is the older one, and that Blyth's name comes second. The last-named naturalist first described the bird as the fully adult of *I. pygmæus*, and found out his mistake four years later; in the meantime, however, the species had been named by Malherbe. Mr. Hume, in his review of the Indian Pygmy Woodpeckers, states that he has only seen the present species from Sikkim; but it also occurs in the Khasia and Naga hills, and in Capt. Wardlaw-Ramsay's collection is a specimen from Jeypore. According to Dr. Jerdon this species is found in Nepal and Sikkim, where it is not very rare (B. Ind. i. p. 277). The same author states that it extends to North Cachar (Ibis, 1872, p. 8). There are no examples from Nepal among Mr. Hodgson's skins in the British Museum. The following is a list of all the specimens examined by me:—

E Mus. Brit.

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Himalayas (*Gould coll.*).

E Mus. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay.

a. ♂ ad. Jeypore.

b, c. ♂ ad. N.-Khasia hills (*A. W. Chennell*).

d. ♀ ad. Khasia hills (*A. W. Chennell*).

e. ♀ ad. Naga hills (*H. H. Godwin-Austen*).

f. ♂ ad., *g, h, i.* ♀ ad., *j.* ♀ imm. Darjeeling.

E Mus. H. Seebohm.

a, b. ♂ ad. Sikkim (*L. Mandelli*).

E Mus. E. Hargitt.

a, b. ♀ ad. Darjeeling (*L. Mandelli*).

c. ♂ ad. Sikkim (*coll. E. W. Oates*).

2. *IYNGIPICUS MENISCUS.*

Picus meniscus, Malh. Monogr. Pucid. 1861, p. 151, pl. xxxv. figs. 2, 3, 4; Gray, List Pucid. Brit. Mus. 1868, p. 41; id. Hand-l. B. ii. p. 184. no. 8586 (1870); Sundev. Consp. Av. Picin. p. 28 (1866).

Baopipo menisca, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 55 (1863). Similis *I. semicoronatus* et fascia occipitali rubra ornatus, sed rectricibus omnibus albo maculatis distinguendus.

This is a species I have not seen; and yet it appears to be a distinct one, if Malherbe's description and plates are to be trusted, though at the same time the habitat "Inde" is indefinite enough. I can only leave to Mr. Hume to search for this unknown bird. Like *I. semicoronatus*, this species has a red occipital band, but differs in having all the tail-feathers spotted with white.

3. *IYNGIPICUS MACULATUS.*

Petit Pic d'Antique, Sonn. Voy. Nouv. Guin. p. 118, pl. 77 (1776).

Le petit Epeiche (pt.), Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. vii. p. 64 (1780, ex Sonn.).

Picus maculatus, Scop. Del. Faun. et Flor. Insubr. p. 89 (1786, ex Sonn.); Jerd. B. Ind. i. p. 279 (1863).

Picus minor, var. *b*, Lath. Ind. Orn. i. p. 230 (1790).

Picus moluccensis, Less. Traité, p. 221 (1831, nec Gm.); Malherbe, Monogr. Pucid. i. p. 143, pl. xxxii. (1861).

Picus nanus, Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. xiv. p. 197 (1845, nec Vigors).

Picus validirostris, Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. As. Soc. p. 64 (1849); id. J. A. S. Beng. xviii. p. 805 (1849); Reichenbach, Handb. Picinæ, p. 373 (1854); Malherbe, Monogr. Pici. i. p. 144; Sundev. Consp. Av. Picin. p. 29 (1866); Gray, List Pici. Brit. Mus. p. 43 (1868); id. Hand-l. B. ii. p. 184. no. 8582 (1870).

Picus flavinotus, Malh. Monogr. Pici. i. p. 144 (1861, ex spec. in Mus. Brit.).

Bæopipo validirostris, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 60 (1863).

Picus (Iyngipicus) validirostris, Martens, J. f. O. 1866, p. 20.

Iyngipicus maculatus, Walden, Tr. Z. S. ix. p. 148 (1875); Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc. new ser. Zool. i. p. 350 (1877).

I. rectricibus centralibus albo maculatis; fascia utrinque occipitali longitudinali rubra; pectore nigro distincte maculato, nec striolato.

Hab. in insulis Philippinis.

This is a very distinct species, distinguished by its spotted breast, a character so well marked that it renders the old figure of Sonnerat's clearly referable to this species. The synonymy has been well rendered by the late Marquis of Tweeddale; and his remarks should be studied by any one working at the genus. The British-Museum specimens are from Manila. I think that, as Sonnerat's figure and description agree with the Luzon bird, we have a right to assume that the bird which inhabits that island is the same as the Panay species, which served as Sonnerat's type, and which, as the Marquis of Tweeddale (P. Z. S. 1877, p. 689) suggests, was probably a female. The specimens examined have been the following:—

E Mus. Brit.

a, b. ♂ ♀. Philippines (*Cuming*).

c, d, e. ♂ ♂ ♀ ad. Manila (*Gould coll.*).

E Mus. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay.

a. ♂ ad. *b, c.* ♀ ad. Monte Alban, Luzon (*A. H. Everett*).

4. *IYNGIPICUS FULVIFASCIATUS*.

Iyngipicus fulvifasciatus, Hargitt, Ibis, 1881, p. 598.

I. similis I. maculato, Gm., ex insula Luzonica, sed cauda fulvescente, nigro late transfasciata, uropygio fulvescente, vix maculato, occipite macula utrinque lata notato distinguendus.

Hab. in insulis Philippinis "Basilan" et "Mindanao" dictis. Typus in Mus. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay.

With regard to this species, the Marquis of Tweeddale P. Z. S. 1878, p. 943) says:—"When writing on *Picus maculatus*, Scopoli (Tr. Z. S. ix. p. 148), I stated that the titles I then brought together were treated as synonyms, on the assumption that the islands of Luzon, Panay, and Mindanao possessed but one and the same species of *Yungipicus*. I had had no opportunity of examining an example from any one of the Philippine Islands. Since then Mr. Everett has sent me examples of a species of the genus from Luzon; and these I identified (P. Z. S. 1877, p. 689) with *P. maculatus*, rather than create a new title, while their dimensions were too small for *P. validirostris* (Blyth). The birds from Zamboanga differ specifically from the Luzon species: they are larger; the uropygium and upper tail-coverts are unspotted tawny white; and the rectrices are tawny buff, banded with dark brown, and not dark brown for the most part, as in the Luzon birds, with narrow albescent bands or marks. In both, the lower throat and upper breast are spotted, and not streaked as in *Y. fusco-albidus* of the Sunda Islands and Malacca. Until typical examples of *P. maculatus* from Panay are compared, it cannot be affirmed whether the type of *P. maculatus* belongs to the Luzon or Mindanao species, or whether it may not be a species distinct from either. In the meantime I adopt Blyth's title, the dimensions he gives being exactly those of the Zamboanga species—bill to forehead 0·75, wing 3·25."

These measurements and particulars exactly coincide with my own observations. Although we cannot be satisfied until we have seen the Panay bird, still, if it is to correspond with Sonnerat's figure and description, I do not see how it can differ from the Luzon specimens which answer that description.

The only examples of this species which I have seen are in the collection of Capt. Wardlaw-Ramsay, and were obtained at Zamboanga and in Basilan by Mr. A. H. Everett, who, with his usual care, has noted the soft parts. These are the identical birds referred to by the Marquis of Tweeddale in P. Z. S. 1878, p. 943; and that learned author has very properly separated them from the Luzon species. I cannot, however, agree with Lord Tweeddale in considering the Zamboanga and Basilan bird to be Blyth's *P. validirostris*, as it does not correspond with the latter author's description.

E Mus. G. R. Wardlaw-Ramsay.

- a, b.* ♂ ad. Basilan (*A. H. Everett*).
c. ♂ ad. Zamboanga (*A. H. Everett*).
d. ♀ ad. Zamboanga (*A. H. Everett*).

5. *IYNGIPICUS AURANTIIVENTRIS*.

Picus (Bæopipo) aurantiiventris, Salvad. Atti R. Accad. Sci. Torino, iii. p. 524 (1868).

Iyngipicus aurantiiventris, Salvad. Uccelli di Borneo, p. 41, tav. iv. fig. 2 (1874).

Yungipicus aurantiiventris, Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 240.

I. fascia utrinque occipitali rubra; rectricibus 4 centralibus nigris; supracaudalibus albis nigro striatis; corpore subtus læte aurantiaco suffuso.

Hab. in insulâ Borneensi.

My experience of the present bird leads me to consider it a thoroughly distinct species. Lord Tweeddale also recognized it as specifically distinct; but I am not sure that he was acquainted with the bird, because in his collection, kindly lent me by Capt. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay, I find two birds named *Yungipicus aurantiiventris* (Salvad.) which are quite distinct from the real *I. aurantiiventris*, and in general coloration rather resemble *I. temminckii*. But they differ from the latter in many specific characters, as is shown under the heading *I. ramsayi*, which name I have given to this hitherto undescribed bird. *I. aurantiiventris* would appear to be by no means rare in the Sarawak district, where it was first discovered by the Marquis Doria and Dr. Beccari; for Mr. Everett has

sent a good many specimens to the British Museum from the same province, as will be seen by the list given below. A single specimen was collected in Lumbidan by Mr. Low; and there the late Governor Ussher and Mr. Treacher also obtained it. Mr. W. B. Pryer has also found it in the Sandakan district.

E Mus. Brit.

- a, b.* ♂ ♀ ad. Paku (*H. Everett*).
- c.* ♂ ad. Sarawak (*H. Everett*).
- d.* ♀ ad. Lumbidan (*Ussher*).
- e.* ♀ ad. N.W. Borneo (*H. Low*).
- f.* ♀ ad. Mateng (*Gould coll.*).

E Mus. E. Hargitt.

- a.* ♀ ad. Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*).

6. *IYNGIPICUS PYGMÆUS*.

Picus pygmæus, Vigors, P. Z. S. 1831, p. 44; Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. xiv. p. 197 (1845); id. op. cit. xvi. p. 466 (1847); id. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xx. p. 321 (1847); id. Cat. B. Mus. As. Soc. p. 63 (1849); Bp. Consp. i. p. 135 (1850); Horsf. & Moore, Cat. B. E. I. Co. Mus. ii. p. 676 (1854); Reichenbach, Handb. Scansoriæ, Picinæ, p. 369, taf. dcxxxvi. figs. 4232-33 (1854); Malh. Monogr. Pucid. i. p. 147, pl. xxxiv. figs. 5-7 (1861); Gray, List Pucid. Brit. Mus. p. 41 (1868); id. Hand-l. B. ii. p. 183. no. 8576 (1870).

Dendrocopus moluccensis, Hodgs. Icon. ined. in Brit. Mus. Passeres, pl. 334. figs. 159, 160; id. in Gray's Zool. Misc. p. 85 (1844).

Picus moluccensis, Gray, Gen. B. i. p. 435 (1845, nec Gm.).

Picus zizuki, Gray, Cat. Mamm. &c. Nepal pres. Hodgs. p. 116 (1846).

Picus mitchelli, Malh. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1849, p. 530; Bp. Consp. i. p. 136 (1850); Reichenb. Handb. Scansoriæ, Picinæ, p. 173 (1854); Malh. Monogr. Pucid. i. p. 142, pl. xxxii. figs. 1, 2 (1861); Sundev. Consp. Av. Picin. p. 27 (1866); Gray, List Pucid. Brit. Mus. p. 40 (1868); id. Hand-l. B. ii. p. 183. no. 8574 (1870).

Picus trisulensis, Licht. in Mus. Berol.

Picus nepalensis, Licht. in Mus. Berol.

Yungipicus trisulensis, Bp. Consp. Volucr. Zygod. p. 8 (1854).

Yungipicus mitchelli, Bp. tom. cit. p. 8 (1854).

Yungipicus scintilla, Bp. tom. cit. p. 8 (1854, ex Natt. MSS. in Mus. Vindob.).

Yungipicus pygmæus, Bp. tom. cit. p. 8 (1854); Jerd. B. Ind. i. p. 277 (1863); Gray, Cat. Mamm. &c. Nepal pres. Hodgs. p. 63 (1863); Brooks, Str. F. 1875, p. 232; Hume, op. cit. 1879, p. 87; Scully, tom. cit. 1879, p. 247.

Bæopipo pygmæus, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 56 (1863).

Bæopipo mitchelli, Cab. & Heine, tom. cit. p. 55 (1863).

I. fascia utrinque occipitali rubra; rectricibus 4 centralibus nigris, immaculatis; supracaudalibus nigris; dorso summo nigro, dorso imo et uropygio nigro fasciatis; tectricibus alarum medianis albo maculatis; regione parotica sepiaria.

Hab. in montibus Himalayanis.

Jerdon says that this little Woodpecker is found in the Himalayas from the north-west as far as Nepal, but does not extend to Sikkim, where its place is apparently taken by *I. semicoronatus*. Mr. Hume has obtained this species from Kumaon, Gurhwal, the Dhoon, and the Mussoorie hills (Str. F. 1875, p. 60).

Malherbe appears to me to have created a good deal of confusion by separating *I. mitchelli* as a species; for I cannot see the smallest reason for so doing. The specimens in the India Museum are now in the British Museum, and were considered to be the actual types by Mr. Moore, who had doubtless the assurance of Malherbe himself for this identification. On his return to France, however, he appears to have made a specimen in his own collection the type of *P. mitchelli*; but the India Museum skins show us the bird intended by Malherbe, and there is no doubt of their identity with *P. pygmæus*.

E Mus. Brit.

a. ♀ ad. Himalayas.

b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i. ♂ ad. Nepal (B. H. Hodgson).

j, k, l. ♀ ad. Nepal (B. H. Hodgson).

m. ♀ imm. Nepal (B. H. Hodgson).

n, o. ♂ ♀ ad. India (Blagrove). [India Museum.]

7. *IYNGIPICUS KALEENSIS*.

Picus kaleensis, Swinhoe, Ibis, 1863, p. 390; Sundev. Consp. Av. Picin. p. 26 (1866); Gray, List Picid. Brit. Mus. p. 38 (1868); id. Hand-l. B. ii. p. 183. no. 8565 (1870).

Dendrotypes nesiotis, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 49 (1863).

Yungipicus kaleensis, Swinh. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 392; David & Oustalet, Ois. Chine, p. 50 (1877).

I. similis I. pygmaeo, sed paullo major, tectricibus alarum medianis et majoribus clarius albo maculatis, regione parotica pallide umbrino-brunnea.

Hab. in regione Chinensi.

This bird is really only a race of *I. pygmaeus*, distinguished merely by its larger size and having a greater amount of white on the wing-coverts, and by the ear-coverts being of a paler brown. It was first described by Swinhoe in 'The Ibis' for 1863, p. 390, from a specimen obtained in the island of Formosa. Abbé David and M. Oustalet, in their admirable work, 'Oiseaux de la Chine,' p. 50, do not admit any specific difference between *I. kaleensis* and *I. scintilliceps*; they state that *I. kaleensis* is found in Southern China, but that birds killed at Kiangsi and Pekin are identical; they further add that they find, amongst birds from North China, individuals as dark as those of the south, and are able to prove that the birds which have the white rump entirely deprived of transverse barring are very old birds. I have examined a large series of *I. kaleensis* in the collection of Mr. Seebohm, bearing Swinhoe's labels; and amongst them I find several skins from China, marked *kaleensis*; but upon a very close inspection, I think these may 'all safely be referred to *I. scintilliceps*, except one marked Foochow (but with a query after the locality), which I cannot separate from the Formosan bird.

In Capt. Wardlaw-Ramsay's collection are two birds from Hainan which are unquestionably *I. kaleensis*; so that both races would appear to be found on that island. I have recently visited the Paris Museum, for the purpose of examining the specimens of *Iyngipicus* collected by the Abbé David in China; and I found amongst them one (from Kiu-Kiung) which possesses the characteristics of both *I. scintilliceps* and *I. kaleensis*. This specimen mainly induced the above author and M. Oustalet, in their 'Oiseaux de la Chine,' to regard these two birds as one and the same species; but these exceptional individuals do not, I think, alter the fact of their being two well-recognized and distinct races, though they tend to confirm my opinion (expressed in the key) that, after all, they are merely races of *I. pygmæus*, and that absolute gradations between one and the other can be found.

E Mus. H. Seebohm.

- a.* ♂ ad. Tamsuy (*Swinhoe*).
b, c, d, e, f. ♂ ad. Formosa (*Swinhoe*).
g, h, i, j, k. ♀ ad. Formosa (*Swinhoe*).
l. ♂ ad. Foochow? (*Swinhoe*).

E Mus. E. Hargitt.

- a.* ♂. Formosa (*Swinhoe*).
b. ♂. Formosa (*Swinhoe*).

E Mus. Brit.

- a, b.* ♂ ♀ ad. N. Formosa.

E Mus. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay.

- a.* ♂ ad. Hainan (*Swinhoe*).
b. ♀ ad. Hainan (*Swinhoe*).
c. ♀ ad. Tamsuy.

E Mus. Paris.

- a, b.* ♂ ♀ ad. Formosa (*Swinhoe*).

8. *IYNGIPICUS SCINTILLICEPS*.

Picus sp., Swinhoe, Ibis, 1861, p. 340.

Picus scintilliceps, Swinhoe, Ibis, 1863, p. 96; Sundev. Consp. Av. Picin. p. 27 (1866); Gray, List Pici. Brit. Mus. p. 41 (1868); id Hand-l. B. ii. p. 183. no. 8577 (1870).

Bæopipo scintilliceps, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 55 (1863).

Picus canifrons, Sundev. Consp. Av. Picin. p. 26 (1866).

Yungipicus scintilliceps, Swinhoe, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 392; David & Oust. Ois. Chine, p. 50 (1878).

I. similis I. kaleensi, sed dorso medio albo, dorso imo et uropygio nigris albo fasciatis, tectricibus magis albo maculatis.

Hab. in Chinâ septentrionali.

This species closely resembles *I. kaleensis*, but may be distinguished by the larger amount of white upon the back and wing-coverts, the underparts being also paler and the striations not so broad; it is, in fact, a link between *I. kaleensis* and *I. doerriesi*. The first description of this bird was given by Swinhoe in this Journal for 1863 (p. 96), although it had been previously noted by him in the same work (*vide* Ibis, 1861, p. 340). The home of this race is North China; but how far south it extends may be seen by reference to the localities whence Swinhoe's specimens were obtained.

Sundevall, in his *Conspectus* (p. 26) describes an *Iyngipicus*, which he names *Picus canifrons*, from Pekin, and which is to be found in the Paris Museum. I have lately seen the three specimens described by this author, and which were collected by the Abbé David near Pekin in 1863. The male, which served as the type of the species, has the entire undersurface uniform; while the female and young male have the underparts streaked. I have examined these three birds very carefully, and feel convinced that the adult male is only a variety, exhibiting a tendency to albinism in its upper tail-coverts being spotted with buffy white (not clear and distinct markings), and in this respect differing from the female from the same locality, which has the upper tail-coverts uniform black. The measurements of this bird are greater than in *I. scintilliceps*, but less than in *I. doerriesi*, which it very much resembles; but the plumage has not the intense black of the latter. The bird called a young male by Sundevall appears to me to be a typical *I. scintilliceps*; and although it formed part of the same collection, sent by the

Abbé David in 1863, I have no doubt it came from a more southerly locality than the adult male and female *P. canifrons* of Sundevall. As in *I. scintilliceps* and *I. kaleensis* specimens occur possessing characteristics of both these races, so it is to be expected that intermediate forms of *I. scintilliceps* and *I. doerriesi* will occasionally be found. I therefore consider *Picus canifrons* of Sundevall to be only a northerly form of *I. scintilliceps*, and that the supposed adult male is a variety of the species.

E Mus. H. Seebohm.

- a, b.* ♂ ♀ ad. Pekin (*Swinhoe*). Types of species.
c, d. ♂ ♀ ad. Pekin (*Swinhoe*).
e, f, g. ♂ ♀ ♀. Ningpo (*Swinhoe*).
h. ♂ ad., *i.* ♂ imm. Hoopih (*Swinhoe*).
j. ♂ ad. Ming Tombs (*Swinhoe*).
k, l. ♂ ♀ ad. Hainan (*Swinhoe*).

E Mus. Brit.

- a, b.* ♂ ad. Fokien (*Gould coll.*).

E Mus. E. Hargitt.

- a.* ♂ ad. Pekin (*Swinhoe*).

E Mus. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay.

- a.* ♀ ad. Pekin (*Abbé David*).

E Mus. Paris.

- a, b.* ♂ ad. Pekin (*Abbé David*).
c. ♀ ad. Pekin (*Abbé David*).
d, e. ♂ ad. S. Chensi (*Abbé David*).
f. S. Chensi (*Abbé David*).

9. *IYNGIPICUS DOERRIESI*.

? *Picus mitschelli*, Radde, Reis. Ost-Sibir. p. 140; Tacz. Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 1876, p. 240.

Picus scintilliceps, Tacz. Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 1878, p. 139; Bolau, Journ. f. Orn. 1880, p. 131.

Iyngipicus doerriesi, Hargitt, Ibis, 1881, p. 398.

I. affinis I. scintillicipiti, Swinh., sed conspicue major, et faciei et colli lateribus clarius et purius albis, et plaga humerali (e tectricibus alarum medianis et majoribus formata) magna alba distinguendus.

Hab. in Siberiâ orientali.

This race was described by me in 'The Ibis,' 1881, p. 398, from specimens obtained in the island of Askold, as well as upon the mainland of Eastern Siberia, by Herr Dörries. It is considerably larger than either *I. kaleensis* or *I. scintilliceps*, and has the dark portion of the plumage of an intense black; there is also a much greater amount of white upon the back, as well as upon the wing-coverts, than in either of these races; the underparts are also lighter, and the chin, throat, and fore neck whiter. In a male in my collection the rump is strongly barred with black; but this evidently disappears with age, the specimen with the barred rump having the underparts darker, the chin, throat, and fore neck less white, and the under wing-coverts spotted with black; it is probably not a very old bird. The only localities whence I have seen or obtained specimens are Baranowsky and the island of Askold, Eastern Siberia.

E Mus. H. Seebohm.

a. ♂ ad. Island of Askold, Eastern Siberia (Dörries).

E Mus. E. Hargitt.

a, b. ♂ ad. Baranowsky, Eastern Siberia (Dörries).

c, d. ♀ ad. Baranowsky, Eastern Siberia (Dörries).

10. *IYNGIPICUS KIZUKI*.

Picus kizuki, Temm. Pl. Col. iv., text to livr. 99 (1835); Bp. Consp. i. p. 135 (1850); Reichenb. Handb. Scansoriæ, Picinæ, p. 370, taf. dextxvi. figs. 4236-38 (1854); Gray, List Picidæ Brit. Mus. p. 41 (1868); id. Hand-l. B. ii. p. 184. no. 8585 (1870); Swinhoe, Ibis, 1875, p. 451; Blakiston & Pryer, Ibis, 1878, p. 229; Seebohm, Ibis, 1879, p. 29.

Picus kisuki, Temm. Tabl. Méth. p. 64 (1836); id. & Schl. Faun. Japon. p. 74, taf. 37 (1850); Mall. Monogr. Picid. p. 154, pl. 36. figs. 1, 2 (1861); Blakist. Ibis, 1862, p. 325; Sundev. Consp. Av. Picin. p. 28 (1866).

Picus zizuki, Gray, Gen. B. ii. p. 435 (1845); Jerd. B. Ind. i. p. 279 (1862).

Yungipicus kisuki, Bp. Consp. Volucr. Zygod. p. 8 (1854).

Picus kogera, Mall. Monogr. Pcid. i. p. 154 (1861, MSS. ex spec. olim in Mus. Zool. Soc.).

Bæopipo kisuki, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 60 (1863).

I. rectricibus 4 centralibus nigris, haud maculatis; supra-caudalibus nigris; dorso summo fuscescenti-brunneo; dorso imo albo fasciato; fascia superciliari cum collo laterali albo haud conjuncta.

Hab. in insulis Japonicis.

This bird has only been obtained in the islands of Japan, and is unmistakable as a species.

E Mus. H. Seebohm.

a. ♂ ad. South Yezo.

b. ♂ juv. Yokohama (*H. Jones*).

c. ♀ ad. Yokohama (*H. Pryer*).

E Mus. E Hargitt.

a, b, c, d. ♂ ad. Yokohama (*H. Pryer*).

e, f, g, h. ♀ ad. Yokohama (*H. Pryer*).

i. ♀ juv. Yokohama (*H. Pryer*).

E Mus. Brit.

a, b. ♂ ad. Japan (*Gould coll.*).

c. ♀ ad. Japan (*Gould coll.*).

E Mus. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay.

a. ♂ ad. Hakodaté.

b. ♀ ad. Japan.

11. IYNGIPICUS PUMILUS.

Iyngipicus pumilus, Hargitt, Ibis, 1881, p. 599.

I. similis I. canicapillo, sed valde minor et rectricibus 4 centralibus nigris concoloribus distinguendus. Long. tot. 4·85; culm. 0·52; alæ 2·78; caudæ 1·3; tarsi 0·55.

Hab. in terrâ Tenasserimensi meridionali. Typus in Mus. nostr. (*coll. E. W. Oates*).

Mr. Oates drew my particular attention to this bird from South Tenasserim, which is certainly a distinct and well-marked race of *I. canicapillus*. As I agreed with him that it should bear a name, I described it as *I. pumilus* in 'The Ibis,' 1881, p. 599, which will clearly

distinguish it from *I. canicapillus*. It differs in being a very much smaller bird, and in having the four central tail-feathers unspotted, and also in having a remarkably short bill. Mr. Oates informs me that specimens have occasionally a white spot upon the central tail-feathers. This is probably the bird referred to by Capt. Feilden as occurring in the dense jungles around Thayetmyo (*cf.* Hume, Str. F. 1875, p. 59), and which, no doubt, extends into South Tenasserim. In true *I. canicapillus* from the latter locality, I have found the four central tail-feathers uniform, and at other times with only one white spot upon each feather; but the birds are clearly separable by their much larger size in every way. The measurements, for comparison, I give below.

I. canicapillus.

♂. Wing 3·2, tail 1·65, bill 0·67.

♀. Wing 3·2, tail 1·6, bill 0·65.

I. pumilus.

♂. Wing 2·78, tail 1·3, bill 0·52.

♀. Wing 2·78, tail 1·25, bill 0·55.

E Mus. E Hargitt.

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. South Tenasserim (*E. W. Oates*). Types of species.

12. *IYNGIPICUS NANUS*.

Picus nanus, Vigors, P. Z. S. 1831, p. 172; Gray, Gen. B. ii. p. 435 (1845).

Yungipicus nanus, Bp. Consp. Volucr. Zygod. p. 6 (1854).

Baopipo nana, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 57 (1863, note).

I. similis I. aurito ex Malaisia, sed subtus late et pallide brunneo striatus.

Hab. In regione Himalayanâ septentrionali occidentali.

The type of this species was formerly in the Zoological Society's Museum; and it is to be regretted that the British Museum, which had the opportunity of securing all the types in that collection, failed to obtain that of *P. nanus* of Vigors. Malherbe appears to have seen the actual specimen described by Vigors;

but, most unaccountably, he has figured in his 'Monograph' a plain-breasted species, or one that has at most a few markings upon the sides of the breast and upon the under tail-coverts, whereas Vigors, in his description, has given the underparts as "whitish, broadly streaked with dusky brown." Malherbe's bird evidently belongs to the Malabar form of *I. gymnophthalmus*. Gray appears to have shared Malherbe's views, as he gives in his 'Hand-list' Madras as the habitat of this species. I find a difficulty in following Mr. Hume in uniting *I. hardwickii* of Jerdon to *P. nanus* of Vigors, for the reason that the latter author distinctly mentions the character of a black occiput, which is not possessed by *I. hardwickii* of Jerdon. In the British Museum are three specimens of an *Iyngipicus* from the North-west Himalayas, collected by Capt. Pinwill, which agree with Vigors's description of *I. nanus*; and I cannot see any reason to doubt that they belong to that species. It is a matter of surprise that Mr. Hume, with his immense collection, does not appear to have procured this North-west Himalayan bird; it is closely allied to *I. auritus*, but differs in having the underparts very broadly but indistinctly streaked with dusky brown.

E Mus. Brit.

- a. ♂. Dhurmsala (*Capt. Pinwill*).
- b. ♂. N.W. Provinces (*Capt. Pinwill*).
- c. ♂. N.W. Himalayas (*Capt. Pinwill*).

13. *IYNGIPICUS CANICAPILLUS*.

Picus canicapillus, Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. xiv. p. 197 (1845), xv. p. 14 (1846), xvi. p. 467 (1847), xviii. p. 805 (1849); id. Cat. B. Mus. As. Soc. p. 64 (1849); Gray, Gen. B. iii., App. p. 21 (1849); Reichenb. Handb. Scansoriæ, Picin. p. 373 (1854); Malh. Monogr. Picid. i. p. 141 (1861); Sundev. Consp. Av. Picin. p. 29 (1866); Gray, List Picid. Brit. Mus. p. 43 (1868); id. Hand-l. B. ii. p. 184. no. 8581 (1870).

Yungipicus trisulensis, Bp. Consp. Volucr. Zygod. p. 8 (1854, nec Licht).

Yungipicus canicapillus, Horsf. & Moore, Cat. B. Mus. E. I. Co. ii. pp. 677, 992 (1856); Jerd. B. Ind. i. p. 279 (1862);

Blyth, Ibis, 1870, p. 163 ; Hume, Str. F. 1874, p. 471 ; Blyth & Wald. B. Burm. p. 78 (1875) ; Hume, Str. F. 1875, pp. 14, 59 ; Armstrong, Str. F. 1876, p. 309 ; Hume, op. cit. 1877, pp. 25, 113 ; Hume & Davison, op. cit. 1878, p. 125 ; id. t. cit. App. p. 500 ; Hume, op. cit. 1879, p. 87.

Bæopipo canicapilla, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 58 (1863).

Picus, sp., Beavan, Ibis, 1869, p. 413.

I. pileo cinereo, nigro circumcincto ; regione parotica umbrina ; fascia mystacali fusca vix indicata ; supracaudalibus albis, nigro fasciatis vel variegatis ; rectricibus 4 centralibus nigris albo maculatis.

Hab. In regione Indo-Burmanicâ per peninsulam Malayanam usque ad Sumatram septentrionalem.

The types of this species were from Arracan (As. Soc. Beng.). According to Mr. Oates it is universally distributed between Thayetmyo and Tonghoo, in British Burma ; but still it is not very common ; it creeps about the smaller branches of trees. Mr. J. Armstrong records it from the Rangoon district of the Irrawaddy delta ; and Mr. Inglis has obtained specimens from North-eastern Cachar (Str. F. v. p. 25). Messrs. Hume and Davison state that it is generally distributed throughout the Tenasserim province at an elevation not exceeding 5000 feet ; and it extends quite to the south of the Malayan peninsula, Mr. Davison having shot it in Johore and seen it in Singapore. Other localities from which this species has been obtained will be seen by reference to the list of specimens examined. In Mr. Hume's review of the genus *Iyngipicus* (Str. F. 1875, p. 60), he states that this species occurs throughout Eastern Bengal, Assam, Pegu, Tenasserim, the Malay peninsula, and North-west Sumatra. Amongst those which I have examined I have never yet seen it from the latter island ; but it is very probable that it does occur there. In this species there is a great tendency to variety in the spotting of the tail-feathers, in Tenasserim the birds frequently having the four central feathers uniform or with only one spot of white. Captain Feilden has already noted two races of this species ; and these

have been referred to by Mr. Hume (Str. Feath. 1875, p. 59)—one a small race inhabiting the dense jungle around Thayetmyo, and a larger bird (true *canicapillus*) found on the borders of cultivation. The smaller race (which is clearly distinct) I have named *Iyngipicus pumilus*.

E Mus. Brit.

a. ♂ ad. Tenasserim (*J. D. C. Packman*).

b, c. ♂ ♀ ad. Tenasserim.

E Mus. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay.

a, b. ♂ ad. Tonghoo (*R. G. W.-R.*).

c, d, e. ♂ ad., ♂ ♂ imm. Tonghoo.

f, g, h, i. ♀ ad. Tonghoo (*R. G. W.-R.*).

j. ♀ ad. Tonghoo.

k, l. ♂ ♀ imm. Thayetmyo.

m, n. ♂ ♀ ad. Kyouk Kyee, B. Burma (*R. G. W.-R.*).

o. ♂ ad. Schoway Goon, Salween R. (*R. C. Beavan*).

p, q. ♂ ♀ ad. Karen Nee (*R. G. W.-R.*).

r, s, t. ♂ imm., ♀ ♀ ad. imm. Karen hills (*R. G. W.-R.*).

u. ♂ ad. Burma (*R. G. W.-R.*).

v. ♂ ad. S. Tenasserim (*E. W. Oates*).

w. ♂ ad. Tenasserim.

x. ♂ ad. Malacca (*Maingay*).

y. ♂ ad. Straits of Malacca.

E Mus. E Hargitt.

a. ♂ ad. Near Tavoy, B. Burma (*W. Davison*).

b, c, d. ♀ ad. Tonghoo (*E. W. Oates*).

e, f. ♀ ad. Pegu (*E. W. Oates*).

g, h. ♂ ♀ imm. Pegu (*E. W. Oates*).

i, j. ♂ ad. S. Tenasserim (*E. W. Oates*).

k. ♀ ad. S. Tenasserim (*E. W. Oates*).

14. *IYNGIPICUS PICATUS*, sp. nov.

I. similis I. canicapillo, sed intense niger, fascia mystacali nigricante lata et valde distincta distinguendus, et subtus latius striolatus.

Hab. In parte septentrionali occidentali insulæ Borneensis.

This new species is allied to *I. canicapillus*, but may be

distinguished by its intensely black plumage, which contrasts strongly with the white bearing and other markings, and also by its broad and dark moustachial stripe, as well as the auricular one; the striations on the underparts are also broader. The type is in the British Museum, and was obtained by Mr. Hugh Low in N.W. Borneo.

E Mus. Brit.

a. ♂ ad. N.W. Borneo (*Hugh Low*).

15. *IYNGIPICUS AURITUS*.

Petit Pic des Moluques, Daubent. Pl. Enl. pl. 748. fig. 2.

Le petit Épeiche brun des Moluques, Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. vii. p. 68.

Picus moluccensis, Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 439 (1788, ex Buff.); Steph. Gen. Zool. ix. p. 178 (1815); Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvi. p. 86 (1818); Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 177 (1822); Bonn. et Vieill. Enc. Méth. iii. p. 1314 (1823); Vigors, Mem. Raffl. p. 669 (1830); Gray, Gen. B. ii. p. 435 (1845, exclus. syn.); Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. As. Soc. p. 63 (1849); Bp. Consp. i. p. 137 (1850); Temm. & Schl. Faun. Japon. p. 74 (1850); Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 61 (1863); Gray, List Pict. Brit. Mus. p. 42 (1868); id. Hand-l. B. ii. p. 184, no. 8588 (1870).

Picus minor, Raffl. Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 290 (1822, nec L.).

Picus variegatus, Wagl. Syst. Av. *Picus*, no. 27 (1827, nec Lath.); Malh. Monogr. Pict. i. p. 139, pl. xxxiii. figs. 8-10 (1861); Sundev. Consp. Av. Pict. p. 28 (1866); Gray, List Pict. Brit. Mus. p. 43 (1868); id. Hand-l. B. ii. p. 184, no. 8580 (1870).

Tripsurus auritus, Eyton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xvi. p. 229 (1845).

Iyngipicus moluccensis, Horsf. & Moore, Cat. B. Mus. E.I. Co. ii. p. 675 (1854); Bp. Consp. Volucr. Zygod. p. 8 (1854).

Iyngipicus auritus, Bp. Consp. Volucr. Zygod. p. 8 (1854).

Bæopipo variegata, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 54 (1863).

Bæopipo aurita, Cab. & Heine, t. cit. p. 59 (1863).

Picus auritus, Gray, List Picid. Brit. Mus. p. 41 (1868) ; id. Hand-l. B. ii. p. 183. no. 8575 (1870).

Picus sondaicus, Wall. MSS. ; Gray, Hand-l. B. ii. p. 184. no. 8589 (1870) ; Wall. in Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 43, note (1874).

Iyngipicus fusco-albidus, Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 42 (1874) ; Nicholson, Ibis, 1879, p. 165 ; Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 240.

I. similis I. canicapillo, sed paullo minor et supra brunnescentior ; pileo sepriario-brunneo, nucha nigricante.

Hab. In regione Indo-Malayanâ.

The first notice of this little bird appears to have been by Daubenton, who gave a figure of it under the name of the "Petit Pic des Moluques ;" and Buffon subsequently referred to it as "Le petit Épeiche brun des Moluques." Daubenton's plate must have been published first, though the date on the title-page is subsequent to the work of Buffon, who, however, settles this question by referring, in the latter volume, to Daubenton's figure. A great deal of controversy has arisen over this figure, which I am pretty sure was taken from a bird of the Javan race. I think it is going a little too far to trust to the measurements of one of these ancient plates in order to fix the dimensions of a species. Yet this is what Mr. Wallace has done, and has proposed to attach the name of *I. moluccensis* (Gm.), founded on Daubenton's plate, to the Pygmy Woodpecker inhabiting Lombock and Flores, while he has given a new name to the Javan bird. I cannot follow Mr. Wallace in this matter ; for I have never heard of any collector but himself having visited Lombock and Flores ; and it is most improbable that the ancient writers ever received any birds from these islands. The name of *moluccensis*, I think, ought to be rejected, as it gives an entirely erroneous idea of the habitat of the bird, no species of Woodpecker being found in the Moluccas. The name *P. variegatus* of Wagler, though it is founded on a Javan specimen, as shown by Drs. Cabanis and Heine, cannot be employed ; for there is already a *Picus variegatus* of Latham (Ind. Orn. i. p. 233), which is *Picus bicolor* of Gmelin, and the name is therefore preoccupied.

The type of Eyton's *Tripsurus auritus*, from Malacca, is in the British Museum ; and on comparing it with a series from Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, I believe the bird to be of the same species from all these localities, and therefore I have called it *Iyngipicus auritus* (Eyton).

Average measurements of six specimens from Malacca, Sumatra, and Java—bill 0·6, wing. 2·92.

Average measurements of four Bornean specimens—bill 0·65, wing 2·87.

E Mus. Brit.

- a. ♂ ad. Malacca, type (*A. Charlton*).
- b. ♂ ad. Malacca (*Dr. Cantor*).
- c. ♀ ad. Malacca (*Dr. Cantor*).
- d. ♂ ad. Pulo Penang.
- e. ♂ ad. Sumatra (*A. R. Wallace*).
- f. ♀ ad. Sumatra.
- g. ♂ ad. E. Java (*A. R. Wallace*).
- h, i. ♂. W. Java (*E. C. Buxton*).
- j. ♂. Java (*Leyden Mus.*).
- k. ♀ ad. Java (*Horsfield*).
- l. ♀ ad. Java.
- m. ♀ ad. Java (*Gould's coll.*).
- o, p. ♀ juv., ♀ ad. Labuan (*Hugh Low*).

E Mus. H. Seebohm.

- a. ♀ ad. Java.
- b. ♀ ad. Sumatra.

E Mus. E. Hargitt.

- a. ♂ ad. Java.
- b. ♀ ad. Java.
- c, d, e. ♀. Java (*E. C. Buxton*).
- f. ♂ ad. Borneo.
- g, h, i. ♂ ad., ♀ ad., ♀ juv. Labuan (*Hugh Low*).

E Mus. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay.

- a, b. ♂ ♀. Malacca.
- c, d. ♂ ♀ ad. Lampong, S.E. Sumatra.
- e, f. ♂ imm. Lampong, S.E. Sumatra.

g. ♂ ad. E. Java (*A. R. Wallace*).

h, i, j, k. ♂ ad. Java.

l, m. ♂ imm., ♀ ad. Java.

n. ♂ ad. N.E. Borneo.

o. ♂ ad. N.E. Borneo (*H. Low*).

p. ♀. N.E. Borneo.

16. *IYNGIPICUS GRANDIS*, sp. nov.

Picus moluccensis, Wall. (nec Gm.) in *Salvad. Ucc. Born.* p. 43, note (1874).

I. similis I. aurito, sed multo major et rectricibus maculis quatuor nec tribus albis notatis.

Hab. In insulis Malayanis "Lombok" et "Flores" dictis.

Average measurements of four males and two females in the British Museum :—

♂. Length 5·62, bill 0·77, wing 3·22, tail 0·57, tarsus 1·7 ;

♀. „ 5·9, „ 0·77, „ 3·23, „ 0·6, „ 1·7.

E Mus. Brit.

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Lombok (*A. R. Wallace*).

c, d, e. ♂ ♂ ♀. Lombok (*A. R. W.*), *Gould coll.*

f. ♂ imm. Flores (*A. R. W.*).

E Mus. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay.

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Flores (*A. R. Wallace*).

17. *IYNGIPICUS HARDWICKII*.

Picus moluccensis, Gray (nec Gm.) in *Hardw. Ill. Ind. Zool.* i. pl. 33. figs. *a, b* (1830–32) ; Blyth, *J. A. S. Beng.* xiv. p. 197 (1845).

Picus (Dendrocopus) hardwickii, Jerd. *Madr. Journ.* xiii. p. 138 (1844).

Picus hardwickii, Blyth, *J. A. S. Beng.* xv. p. 15 (1846) ; Gray, *Gen. B.* iii. App. p. 21 (1849) ; Bp. *Consp.* i. p. 136 (1850).

Picus cinereigula, Mallh. *Rev. et Mag. de Zool.* 1849, p. 531 ; Bp. *Consp.* i. p. 136 (1850) ; Reichenb. *Handb. Scansoriae, Picinae*, p. 373 (1854).

Picus variegatus, Blyth (nec Wagl.), *Cat. B. Mus. As. Soc.* p. 64 (1849).

Iyngipicus variegatus, Horsf. & Moore (nec Wagl.), Cat. B. E.I. Co. Mus. ii. p. 675 (1854).

Iyngipicus hardwickii, Bp. Consp. Volucr. Zygod. p. 8 (1854) ; Jerd. B. Ind. i. p. 278 (1862) ; Blyth, Ibis, 1866, p. 354 ; Jerd. Ibis, 1872, p. 8 ; Butler, Str. F. 1876, p. 36 ; Fairb. t. cit. p. 255.

Iyngipicus nanus, Ball (nec Vigors), Str. F. 1874, p. 390 ; Hume, Str. F. 1875, p. 60 ; Butler, Cat. B. Scinde &c. p. 18 (1879) ; Hume, Str. F. 1879, p. 87 ; Butler, Cat. B. of the S. Portion of Bombay Presidency, 1880, p. 22.

I. pileo toto pallide umbrino vel fulvo-brunneo, occipite nuchaque pileo concoloribus.

Hab. in peninsulâ Indicâ.

This is a very distinct species, and may be known by its light ochreous brown crown and nape. Jerdon (B. of India, i. p. 278) states that it is generally spread throughout the plains of India from the extreme south to the north-west provinces. Capt. E. A. Butler in his 'Catalogue of Birds of the Southern Portion of the Bombay Presidency,' 1880, p. 22, says that it occurs sparingly along the Sahyadri range as far north as Khandāla, and that it has been obtained at Mahā-baleshvar, Savant-vadi, Ratnāgiri, in the Goa forests, and on the hills west of Belgaum.

E Mus. Brit.

- a. ♂ ad. India.
- b. ♂ ad. India (*Gould coll.*).
- c. ♂ imm. Godavery valley (*W. T. Blanford*).
- d, e. ♂ ad., ♀ imm. Kamptee (*Dr. R. B. Hinde*).
- f. ♀ ad. India.
- g. ♀ ad. India (*Gould coll.*).
- h. ♂. Behar (*B. H. Hodgson*).

E Mus. E. Hargitt.

- a, b, c. ♂ ad. N.W. Punjaub (*A. Anderson*).
- d. ♂ ad. Muddunpore (*A. Anderson*).
- e. ♂ ad. Puttee (*A. Anderson*).
- f. ♂ ad. (*A. Anderson*).
- g. ad. Raipoor district (*coll. E. W. Oates*).

E Mus. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay.

a, b. ♂ ad. Gondah (*Capt. Pinwill*).

c. ♂ ad. West Coast, India.

d, e. ♀ imm., ♂. Candeish.

f. ♀ ad. Oudh? (*Col. Sharpe*).

g. ♀ ad. N. E. India.

18. *IYNGIPICUS GYMNOPHTHALMUS*.

Little Brown Woodpecker, Lath. Gen. Syn. Suppl. p. 109 (1787).

Picus moluccensis, var. β , Lath. Ind. Orn. i. p. 234 (1790).

Picus minor, var. γ , Lath. t. cit. p. 230 (1790).

Picus gymnophthalmos, Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. xviii. p. 804 (1849); id. Cat. B. Mus. As. Soc. p. 64 (1849); Layard, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xiii. p. 448 (1854); Reichenb. Handb. Scansoriæ, Picinæ, p. 373 (1854); Gray, Hand-l. B. ii. p. 184. no. 8578 (1870).

Yungipicus gymnophthalmos, Kelaart, Prodr. Cat. p. 128 (1852); Jerd. B. Ind. i. p. 279 (1862); Holdsw. P. Z. S. 1872, p. 427; Legge, Str. F. 1873, p. 433; id. Ibis, 1874, p. 15; id. Str. F. 1875, p. 365; id. Birds of Ceylon, p. 186 (1879).

Yungipicus gymnophthalmus, Bp. Consp. Volucr. Zygod. p. 8 (1854); Jerd. Ibis, 1872, p. 8.

Picus nanus, Malh. (nec Vigors), Monogr. Pici. i. p. 145, pl. 33. figs. 1-7 (1861).

Picus gymnophthalmus, Malh. Monogr. Pici. i. p. 153 (1861); Sundev. Consp. Av. Pici. p. 28 (1866); Gray, List Pici. Brit. Mus. p. 42 (1868).

Bæopipo gymnophthalma, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 59 (1863).

I. subtus concolor, in avibus junioribus vix fusco striolatus; pileo summo occipiteque nigris.

Hab. in insulâ Ceylonensi.

Ceylon is the true "habitat" of this species. The bird from the "extreme south of Malabar and Travancore" (Jerdon, Supp. B. of India, Ibis, 1872, p. 8) is, no doubt, the same as the species obtained by Mr. F. W. Bourdillon in

Travancore, and recorded as occurring on the Palani hills by Mr. S. B. Fairbank, and, I think, may be referred to the race of the above species which I have named *Iyngipicus peninsularis*. I have never seen a typical specimen of *I. gymnophthalmus* from any other locality than Ceylon.

Neither this species nor *I. peninsularis* have any moustachial stripe.

E Mus. Brit.

- a. ♂ ad. Colombo, Ceylon (*I. P. Green*).
- b. ♂ ad. Ceylon (*W. V. Legge*).
- c. ♂ ad. Ceylon (*Cuming*).
- d. ♂ ad. (*Cuming*).
- e, f. ♂, ♀ ad. Ceylon (*Gould coll.*).

E Mus. E. Hargitt.

- a. ♂ ad. Ceylon.
- b. ♂ juv. Ceylon (*W. V. Legge*).
- c, d. ♀ ad. Ceylon.
- e. ♀ ad. Ceylon (*W. V. Legge*).

E Mus. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay.

- a, b. ♂, ♀ ad. Ceylon.
- c, d. ♂, ♀ ad. Ceylon (*Nevill*).
- e. ♂ ad. Ceylon (*D. H. P.*).
- f. ♀. Dumabra.

19. *IYNGIPICUS PENINSULARIS*, sp. nov.

Picus nanus, Malherbe (nec Vigors), Monogr. Piced. p. 145, pl. xxxiii. figs. 1-5 (1861); Sundevall, Consp. Av. Picin. p. 28 (1866); Gray, Cat. Picedæ Brit. Mus. p. 42 (1868); id. Hand-l. B. ii. p. 184. no. 8579 (1870).

Picus gymnophthalmus, auct. ex Indiâ (nec Blyth); Bourd. Str. F. 1876, p. 389.

I. similis I. gymnophthalmo, sed pileo summo brunneo nec nigro, et occipite tantum saturatiore brunneo distinguendus.

Hab. in peninsulâ Indicâ meridionali.

This race of *I. gymnophthalmus* may be distinguished from the Ceylon bird by having the crown, nape, and ear-coverts brown, and the upper parts, as well as the stripe behind the

ear-coverts, of a browner shade, all these in *I. gymnophthalmus* being nearly black; and although very adult specimens of *I. peninsularis* become uniform on the under surface, as in its ally, it has, as a rule, the underparts narrowly and faintly streaked with rufous brown. This species resembles *I. hardwickii* in its striations, but may easily be distinguished by its dark brown crown. *I. peninsularis* is found in the extreme south of India, and, so far as I know, is not recorded from any locality north of Madras.

E Mus. Brit.

a. ♀ ad. (*Warwick*).

b. ♀ ad. Madras (*Gould coll.*).

c. ♂ ad. Madras (*Rev. H. Baber*).

E Mus. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay.

a, b. ♂ ad., ♀ imm. West Coast.

c, d. ♂ ad., ♀ imm.

20. *IYNGIPICUS RAMSAYI*.

Iyngipicus ramsayi, Hargitt, *Ibis*, 1881, p. 598.

I. similis I. temmincki, sed paullo major, subtus flavo clare lavatus, præcipue remigibus rectricibusque concoloribus et fascia occipitali lata scarlatina, haud interrupta, et dorso haud fasciato, fascia quoque superciliari alba ad latera colli producta distinguendus.

Hab. in Borneo septentrionali-orientali. Typus in Mus. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay.

Of this new species I have only seen two specimens, both males, which are in the collection of Capt. Wardlaw-Ramsay. They were obtained in N.E. Borneo.

E Mus. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay.

a, b. ♂ ad. N.E. Borneo.

21. *IYNGIPICUS TEMMINCKI*.

Picus temmincki, Malherbe, *Rev. et Mag. de Zool.* 1849, p. 529; *Bp. Consp. i.* p. 137 (1850); *Malh. Monogr. Pucid.* i. p. 155, pl. xxxvi. fig. 3 (1861); *Sundev. Consp. Av. Picin.* p. 29 (1866); *Gray, List Pucid. Brit. Mus.* p. 43 (1868); *id. Hand-l. B. ii.* p. 184. no. 8583 (1870).

Yungipicus temmincki, Bonap. Consp. Volucr. Zygod. p. 8 (1854); Walden, Tr. Z. S. viii. pp. 41, 111 (1872); Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. vii. p. 647 (1875); Meyer, Ibis, 1879, p. 57.

Bæopipo temmincki, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 60 (1863).

Yungiceps temmincki, Meyer, J.f.O. 1873, p. 405 (laps. cal.).
I. fascia occipitali rubra, medialiter paullo interrupta; dorso et supracaudalibus olivascanti-brunneis pallide fulvescenti transfasciatis; rectricibus obscure umbrino transfasciatis.

Hab. in insulâ Celebensî.

A female in the Leiden Museum served for Malherbe's type. During the last few years the species has frequently been sent in collections from Celebes; and we are now perfectly acquainted with both sexes. The British Museum contains a series; and in the males examined I find that the scarlet occipital band does spread onto the side of the neck, as described by Lord Tweeddale; and the specimen which no doubt served that author for his description (which bird I have before me while I write) has this red patch on the side of the neck, and as such is conspicuous; this arises from the occipital band not being fully developed. As far as I am aware, no mention has been made of this extension of the scarlet band onto the side of the neck, except by Lord Tweeddale, although Salvadori notices the way in which the scarlet nape is interrupted in the middle. The latter author duly criticises Malherbe's plate, and points out the inaccuracies. It must not be forgotten that the presence of an *Iyngipicus* in Celebes is of the greatest interest, as affording an illustration of a purely Indian genus occurring in the island. It is, however, of a somewhat peculiar coloration, and by no means, as suggested by Bonaparte and others, resembling *I. kizuki*. This species probably ranges throughout the whole of Celebes. It has been obtained at Macassar by Mr. Wallace and Dr. Meyer as well. Bruijn procured it at Menado; while in Capt. Wardlaw-Ramsay's collection there are two specimens labelled N. Celebes.

E Mus. Brit.

- a.* ♂ ad. Celebes (*A. R. Wallace*).
b, c. ♂ ♀ ad. Macassar (*A. R. Wallace*).
d, e. ♂ ♀ ad. Celebes (*Gould coll.*).
f. ♂ ad. Menado (*Gould coll.*).

E Mus. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay.

- a, b.* ♂ ♀ ad. N. Celebes.

III.—On Collections of Birds made by Mr. H. O. Forbes in South-eastern Sumatra. By FRANCIS NICHOLSON, F.Z.S.

THE present collection of Mr. Forbes's does not contain many species which are not recorded by the late Marquis of Tweeddale, in his paper on Mr. Buxton's Lampong collection (*Ibis*, 1877, pp. 283–323). It is indeed to be regretted that Mr. Forbes, who is an excellent collector, has not penetrated further into the islands he has visited; for at present the specimens obtained by him have nearly all belonged to well-known species, and I have published lists of them chiefly on account of the notes attached by Mr. Forbes concerning the soft parts &c.

The birds here enumerated have been obtained by Mr. Forbes chiefly in the Lampong district of S.E. Sumatra; and I have referred throughout to Lord Tweeddale's excellent memoir*, as well as to Count Salvadori's paper† on Dr. Beccari's collection.

1. *MICROHIERAX FRINGILLARIUS* (Drap.); Tweedd. *t. cit.* p. 286; Salvad. *t. cit.* p. 172.

No. 283, ♀. Kitta Djawa, Sumatra. Irides brown; bill, legs, and feet black.

This bird seems to me rather large, when compared with

* Tweeddale, Marquis of, "On a Collection of Birds made by Mr. E. C. Buxton in the district of Lampong, S.E. Sumatra" (*Ibis*, 1877, pp. 283–323).

† Salvadori, T., "Catalogo di una collezione di Uccelli fatta nella parte occidentale di Sumatra dal Prof. Odoardo Beccari" (*Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov.* xiv. pp. 169–253).